

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young

Hyson Teas.

30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.

20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon

and Teneriffe Wine.

8 hogheads Muscovado Sugar.

2000 lbs. Seine T Wine.

50 boxes Mould Candles.

50 do. Spanish Segars.

8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,

Granted by the state of Virginia for Military

services during the revolutionary war. This

land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to

be amongst the best in the state. It will be

sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOK-SELLER, KING-STREET,

Has lately received for sale the following ar-

ticles:

Talleyrand's Memoir concerning the com-

mmercial relations of the United States with

England.

Zollkoffer's Sermons on Education.

Remarks on Adams' Review of Ames'

works.

Mrs. Chapone's works.

Macknight on the Epistles, vol. 1st, to be

comprised in 6 vols. octavo—price to sub-

scribers 2 dolls. 50 cts. in boards.

Cuthrie's Geographical, Historical, and

Commercial Grammar, improved, 2 vols.

octavo.

The works of President Edwards, 8 vols.

octavo.

The works of Dr. Rush, 4 vols. octavo.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.

Brooks' Gazetteer.

Hutchinson's Xenophon.

Gibson's and Jesse's Surveying.

Murphy's Lucian.

Barlow's Columbiad, 2 vols. 12mo.

American Register, vol. 5th.

Dr. Ramsay's History of South Carolina,

2 vols. octavo, boards—price 5 dolls. 50 cts.

Subscriptions received by R. Gray

for the Monthly Anthology, Macknight on

the Epistles, and a new American Dispensa-

tory, all now publishing by subscription in

town.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

About 130,000 lbs. of Muscovado Sugars of a superior quality in casks, weighing from 18 to 23 hundred each, will be sold on generous terms, on application to

James Patton,

OR

Marsteller & Young.

March 18.

Joseph Mandeville.

Corner of King and Fairfax streets, has for

sale,

8 pipes London Particular Madeira, old

and of superior quality

15 quarter casks Malaga Wine

6 do. Colmenar do.

10 do. Sherry BB & DG Brands

20 cases old Claret and Vin de Grave

50 barrels Whiskey

8 hhd. and 10 barrels Northern Rum

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hy-

son and Hyson Skin TEAS, of the best qua-

lities.

With a general assortment of Wines, Li-

quors and Groceries as usual, on moderate

terms.

March 2.

For Boston,

The regular trading Brig

LOGAN,

Joe. Hammett, master;

Will sail in six days, and will take a few pas-

sengers, for which she has excellent accom-

modations. Apply to

Lawrason & Fowle;

Who have now Landing from said brig, and

sch. Samuel, from Boston,

16 hhd. } New England Rum

59 barrels } 250 boxes Mould Candles

7 hhd. retailing Sugar

10 do. do. Molasses

4 pipes Malaga Wine

20 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, & Young

Hyson Teas

60 casks and 50 boxes Fresh Raisins

20 boxes, 10 fraills, and 3 casks figs

100 barrels mess. no. 1, and 50 half bar-

rels ditto Boston Beef

6,000 lbs. Grass Rope

20 boxes Chocolate

30 barrels Apples

5 firkins Butter

From sch. Dove, from Portsmouth,

14 tons Plaster Paris

90 bars Sweeds Iron

6 hhd. } New England Rum

12 bbls. } 20 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles

2 hhd. Molasses

60 pieces Tow Cloth.

Also, from scho. Ranger, captain Campbell,

from Newburyport,

70 barrels N. E. Rum

200 kegs Salmon.

IN STORE,

Berberon Gurrals, Ravens Duck, Young

Hyson Tea, German Checks, Muscovado Su-

gars, Molasses, Mess No. 1 and No. 3 Beef,

prime Pork, Mackarel, Salmon, Tanners' Oil,

boxes of Shoes of different qualities

4000 bushels coarse, and 3000 do. blown

Liverpool Salt.

For Charleston, S. C.

The Sch. SAMUEL,

(Jeremiah Farria, Master)

Burthen about 550 barrels, will take freight

if immediate application is made, and will

engage to bring a load of cotton back. Apply

as above.

April 13.

TO LET,

A House on Royal street, next door north

of Samuel Snowden's, now in the possession

of Mr. Daniel McDougall. Possession may

be had on the 10th day of May.

Apply to

John Longden.

April 20.

JUST RECEIVED

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS,

VIZ.

GILT and mahogany frame LOOKING

GLASSES — of the newest patterns—

Tea Boards of different colours; Knives and

Forks; Pen and Sportsmans' Knives; Whips

and Canes of various kinds; ladies' kid and

leather Gloves; gentlemen's ditto; Pocket

Books; cloth, hair, shoe and sweeping,

Brushes; plated and brass Candle Sticks

new patterns, Razors, &c. &c.—He also

continues carrying on the

COMB MAKING,

and has on hand, a quantity of ivory, tortoise

shell and horn Combs; all of which he offers

for sale at reduced prices for Cash.

CASH given for Tortoise Shell and

Horns.

Thomas Mount.

April 20.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE,

BY JAMES KENNEDY SEN.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

AN

ORATION,

COMMEMORATIVE OF THE

CHARACTER & ADMINISTRATION

OF

WASHINGTON.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN SOCIETY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

On the 22d day of February, 1810,

BY CHARLES CALDWELL, M. D.

Published at the request of the Society.

PRICE THIRTY ONE CENTS.

Subscriptions for the Part Folio are re-

ceived as above.

March 16.

Plaster Paris and Clover Seed.

Landing from the Schooner Hero, Captain

Rierce,

A quantity of Plaster of Paris and Clover

Seed.

ALSO,

15 hhd. molasses

30 bbls N. E. rum

40 do. apples

2 pipes Lisbon wine

For sale by

John G. Ladd.

April 2.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles,

wholesale or retail.

8000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt

30000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags

5000 Goshen-Cheese, of excellent qua-

lity in casks

1000 New England do. do.

200 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackarel

50 tons Plaster Paris

30 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.

10 hhd. Jamaica, Antigua and Dema-

rare Rum

4 pipes French and ditto Brandy

15 hhd. Muscovado Sugar

50 bbls. do. do. different qualities

2 hhd. Copperas

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

and

Hyson Skin,

Madeira,

Lisbon,

Claret, and

Catalonia

Holland and Country Gia

New England Rum in hhd. and bbls.

Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.

Martique Cordials, in boxes

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey

Per gallon, Florida.

Molasses in hhd. Spanish Potant Indigo,

Spanish Cigars, Butter,

Harris's and Taylor's manufactured To-

bacco in kegs,

Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento,

Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dipt Can-

dles,

Malaga Raisins in boxes,

Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,

Hingham box's, Hamilton's Garrett's and

Leiper's Snuff in bottles.

London and Philadelphia Mustard,

Writing and Wrapping Paper,

Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

ALSO,

A constant supply of WATER CRACKERS and

best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and

30 hhd. of Maryland and Virginia Tobac-

co.

Bryan Hampson, & Co.

Have just received and offer for sale,

15 hhd. first quality New Orleans sugar.

30 bales Upland Georgia cotton.

5 hhd. Jamaica and Antigua rum:

15 do New England do.

15 hhd. first quality molasses.

10 tierces rice.

600 lbs. Bengal Indigo.

400 do. Potant do.

15 bags heavy pepper.

15 do pimento.

10 boxes best Albany chocolate.

30 do. Bakers do.

20 qr. casks Malaga wine.

300 reams writing and wrapping paper.

AND ON HAND,

London particular Madeira

Do. do. Tenerife

Sherry



**Alexandria Daily Gazette,**  
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**SAMUEL SNOWDEN,**  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 Dollars per annum,  
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

From the Federal Republican.

Bonaparte has at length done away all the effects of the British orders of council. He has prohibited the trade of the United States to all the ports and places declared to be blockaded, and there is no longer any pretext or excuse to submit to the duplicate French decrees of Holland, Naples, &c. any more than to that of Berlin. Whether the government of the United States will be excused for omitting to inform the merchants of the danger of submitting to those duplicates, by exposing their property, which has now been confiscated; or, whether this government could be suspected to know of this danger itself, are questions for those to investigate and determine, whose property has been sacrificed.

It may not be amiss, however, to remind the American reader, that the orders were not merely intended to deprive France, Holland, &c. of trade, but were formal acts of blockade, issued by Bonaparte against England, on the 26th November, 1806, from Berlin; and, as Bonaparte will continue to capture American ships and property, going to or coming from England, in execution of his decrees, it cannot be expected the orders in council will be rescinded by the British, without some counter or equivalent stipulation in their favor, on the part of the government of the United States. Fortunately for the people of the United States it is not in the power of the tyrant of the continent to execute his decrees on the ocean, at least to any great extent, not perhaps to the value of one per cent. for the great seizures he has got, were blindly thrown into his lap. Our confidence was such, that it required neither risk nor expense to seize this property. It is now, therefore, of little importance what his decrees may be for the future, or how long the British may continue their orders. If the latter were repealed, no one could go to places they contemplate, unless they really meant to subsidize the enemy, and give the half of their substance to enable him to take the other half, and knowingly to do what they have been doing blindfolded for three years past.

AMES.

From the Same.

**FRENCH INFLUENCE.**

That our foreign affairs received their tone from Paris during the whole administration of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, no candid and intelligent man can doubt. The interdiction of the arming of merchant vessels, the abandonment of the St. Domingo trade, the refusal to revive Jay's treaty, the rejection of Monroe and Pinkney's, the instructions given to the former respecting the Chesapeake, the embargo, the failure of Rose's mission, the rejection of Jackson, and the direct and positive measures pursued to bring about a war with England are so many proofs of it. A material question to be asked is, what has the nation gained by the partiality and crooked policy of their rulers? Nothing but poverty, contempt, and derision. The year preceding the embargo, the amount of domestic produce exported had swelled to the highest pitch, and we had beside wormed ourselves into a trade in foreign productions, which enabled us to export from our country an annual amount equal to our own productions exported. Where is our trade now, and where are our seamen to carry it on? The one is engrossed by others, and the latter are dispersed in foreign service. Instead of exerting France we crouch before her, whilst her tyrant pronounces every American cargo, that comes within his grasp, forfeited or condemned to flames; and instead of coping with the British navy, a report is brought into Congress for reducing our shipping to three frigates and three sloops of war! Instead of an army with which to conquer Canada, the General, after seeing it dead and buried in Louisiana, has come home to perform the impossible task of disproving that he was a pensioner of Spain and a traitor.

This is a situation, which requires us solemnly to pause and reflect; to review the past in order to discover, if possible, how

we may remedy so many evils; and turning our minds to this salutary occupation, it more particularly behoves us to investigate the charge so often preferred against administration of our being treacherously made the sport of France. No document, which can throw light upon this subject is beneath our notice or unworthy of our attention.

To the HEMISPHERE of Philadelphia, we are indebted for the republication of a work of this sort. It is a review from L'Ambigua, the celebrated French paper printed in London by M. Peltier, of a pamphlet lately published by Mr. Lewis Goldsmith, entitled "Exposition of the conduct of France towards America, proved by several cases decided in council of prizes at Paris," with the motto

"Semperque recentes  
Connectore juvat proedas et vivere raptos."

**FROM L'AMBIGUA.**

IN an advertisement which precedes this work the author informs the public, that a residence of eight years in the capital of Napoleon's empire, an intimate acquaintance with some of the most remarkable personages of that country, and the different situations in which he was, furnished him with occasions which few have enjoyed, of collecting the materials upon the state of society at Paris and upon the policy pursued by the French government and its agents. He adds, that he took the resolution of communicating to the public all his observations as soon as he found time to prepare them for the press. And to commence he chose the conduct of France towards the United States of America, a subject upon which, according to what he had heard and read since his return from France, it appears that very false ideas are entertained in this country.

Certainly there are few writers who can offer observations equally interesting upon what is now passing in France, as this Goldsmith, who was long editor of the Argus Journal, translator of the work of M. Hauterive, which made so much noise upon the state of France at the end of the 18th century, having lived in intimacy with this diplomatist, and having been employed successively in the offices of Fouché and Talleyrand, of the Marine, &c.—If Mr. Goldsmith is really desirous of repairing the wrongs done to his country, if he is not a new *Melchior de la Touche*, he now has a fine opportunity of rendering himself useful. Let us therefore listen to his first disclosures, without prejudging his person or his understanding.

No one is ignorant that there exists in England at this time a powerful party who systematically believe in the infallibility of the American government. In the eyes of this party, Messrs. Jefferson and Madison, are a sort of political demigods before whom the Solons, the Lycurguses and the seven wise men of Greece ought to bow their humiliated heads. These admirable personages can commit no fault; they hold the scale exact between France & England; Great Britain is the only power which obstinately continues to wrong them.

Encouraged and animated by these faithful charge des affairs of America in London, see how Mr. Jefferson treats his great Parisian friend. He is in adoration before him. He receives his vessels in the same bays from which he excludes the British.—He suffers all sorts of outrages from him without examination or retaliation;—and whilst he suffers the best sailors to be taken with impunity from the English ships, whilst he refuses bread and water to our crews, he finds means of sending skeletons of the American mammoth to his good friend, the great living mammoth of the Tuilleries.

The extravagant partiality for American democracy, supported by its common mother French tyranny, was particularly manifested at the period of our orders in council of January, 1807. The authors of certain pamphlets, which made a good deal of noise in their day, and the authors of several paragraphs in a journal, more worthy of being printed at Washington than at Somerset House, stoutly and firmly maintain, that those orders were knowingly and wickedly issued upon a false principle; that the retaliation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan upon which they were founded was unjust, because it was known those decrees were only menaces and solely destined to sound the dispositions of England; that a single case could not be cited wherein they were put in execution against an American vessel, which had touched at an English port, or which had been visited by a British vessel of war; and even that a letter of M. Decres, minister of Marine in France, had officially declared on the 24th of Dec. 1806, to general Armstrong the American minister at Paris, that the Berlin decree of

Nov. 21, 1806, did not apply to the arrangements existing with the Americans, and induced no modification of the rules observed between France and the U. States, &c. &c.

Let a single case be cited, said they with emphasis, where the political integrity of the greatest man in the old world has injured the commercial safety of the first nation of the new continent, and in which French impartiality has not respected the neutrality, the innocence and good faith of America. Scarcely one or two instances are here cited—and even that with hesitation, for we have nothing but very incomplete information respecting what passes in the Divan at Paris. The victims themselves conceal their injuries, like those robbers who carefully conceal their wounds for fear of being known, when there appears a sworn interpreter of the council of prizes at Paris, an apprentice of the very shop, who reveals to us, who minutely details, not one, two, or three American cases, which ran the imperial gauntlet, but twelve successively in which those French decrees have been put into execution against the poor *Tankees*, and respecting which we do not find that their executive has uttered a syllable.

(To be continued.)

From the Virginia Patriot.

**Our relations with France.**—In my last I offered a few remarks upon the late sequestrations of our property in the ports under the control of France. I was not then, however, aware of a fact which subsequent intelligence has revealed—that this sequestration was made upon the express ground that the property was American.—This fact, which will be found amply illustrated in our foreign articles of to-day, changes entirely the face of our relations with that power; inasmuch as, on her part it is tantamount to a declaration of war.

Notwithstanding our numerous grounds of complaint against that power; notwithstanding the capture and burning of our merchantmen by her privateers, and notwithstanding the detention or even the confiscation of property in her ports; she had some grounds of excuse which under skillful management, might contribute to a belief that her intentions were not hostile to our interests as a nation. These palliative grounds were eagerly seized upon by her advocates in this country—unfortunately much too numerous for its good; and when accounts were received of French outrages, they were first denied, and afterwards excused. If a vessel was burned, we were told it was done without authority from government; or perhaps the act was excused by being contrasted with some British outrage, as though the wrong of one belligerent justified those of the other: if a vessel was captured, either no notice was taken of it, or else it was pretended she had violated some decree; as though the violation of an unjust decree, made her capture lawful. We were told that Napoleon was in reality our friend, but that retaliation upon England, had driven him, though reluctantly, to the exercise of a momentary severity against us; and that general Armstrong would soon put every thing to rights again. We were told—but why should I repeat all that we have been told upon this subject? Language has been tortured and common sense outraged, by French hirings in this country, to induce us to believe that the wrongs of France were the offspring of necessity, not choice, and that she was disposed to render us ample justice. The hopes of some, the fears of many, and the prejudices of more, led them to give credence to these fairy tales; and we have been amused about once a month for these two years with a paragraph in some of the public prints, assuring the public, that our affairs with France were in a most prosperous train of adjustment, and that Mr. Armstrong was on the very point of compromising all differences, to the mutual interest and satisfaction of both countries.

How long this farce of falsehood on the one side and of credulity on the other, might have lasted, it is impossible to tell; but Napoleon, satisfied with the success of the experiment thus far, has at last ventured to throw off the mask altogether, and not only confiscates our property without deigning to give any other reason for so doing than that it is AMERICAN, but has likewise ordered his cruizers to capture and to bring in every American vessel they meet.

I shall not insult the understandings of my readers so much as to attempt, by arguments, to prove that this conduct of Napoleon is virtually a declaration, and actually a carrying on, of war against this country. "Ships," said this arch-enemy in his zeal to condemn the right of search, "are floating colonies." For the present, therefore, I will adopt his own doctrine, and leave it

to him, or to some of his humble admirers in this country, to prove, that licensing the capture of these "floating colonies," is not a declaration of war.

**YEAS AND NAYS**

On the final passage of the bill (No 2) concerning Commercial Intercourse between G. Britain and France, &c. &c.

**YEAS.**—Messrs. W. Alston, Bacon, Barb, Boyd, J. Brown, R. Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Clopton, Cobb, Cochran, Cobb, Cox, Crawford, Cutts, Dawson, De-sha, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gannett, Gardner, Gholson, Goodwyn, Holland, Howard, Huffy, Johnson, Love, Lyle, M. Keen, M'Kim, Miller, Montgomery, N. R. Moore, Morrow, Nelson, Nicholson, J. Porter, Rea, of Penn. Rhca of Ten Richards, Roane, Root, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Seybert, Smelt, Smilie, G. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Taylor, Thompson, Turner, Weakley, Wiann, Whitehill, Witherspoon—61.

**NAYS.**—Messrs. Bibb, Breckenridge, W. Chamberlin, Champion, Clay, Dana, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Garland, Gold, Hale, Haven, Heister, R. Jackson, Jenkins, Kennedy, Lewis, Livermore, Macon, M'Druid, Millnor, T. Moore, Moseley, Pickens, Pitkin, Porter, Quincy, Sheffey, S. Smith, Stanford, Stanley, Stephenson, Swoope, Tallmadge, Upham, Van Horn, Van Rensselaer, Wheaton, Wilson—40.

**BOSTON, April 20.**

Arrived brig Governor Sumner, Hillard, 70 days from Malaga, and 54 from Algairas. Left no American vessels at Malaga. Sailed in Co. with brig Quick Time, of Kittery, which vessel having put into Malaga to try the markets, had been seized by the captain-general, who ordered him to discharge and sell his cargo, but was obliged to depart without getting his pay, as the French had just got possession of the place after a resistance of six hours. Left at Algairas, Feb. 24, brigs Augusta, Davis, of Gloucester; Betsy, Muzzy, of Salem; and a Philadelphia brig from Smyrna being all in port. The French had levied a contribution of 2000 dollars upon the inhabitants at Algairas. Markets in an unsettled state. Captain Hillard brought no papers. Saw two British frigates on the passage, but spoke nothing.

**FOR SALE.**

A likely NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age, accustomed to house work. Apply to the Printer.

April 26.

**LOST.**

On Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning, last.

A Gold Locket set with pearl, of an octagon form, has some black hair plaited in the inside—marked on the back of the Locket J. D.—One Dollar will be given to the finder on delivering it to the Printer of this paper.

April 26.

**TO RENT.**

And immediate possession given.

A very commodious Brick Dwelling and Warehouse, all in good order, situated on King street, in the neighborhood of good water, and an excellent stand for business. Also, three other brick dwellings on the same street, one of which has a good warehouse for a grocery store and the situation equally good for business—the rents of all the above property will be made reasonable.

Andrew Scholfield,

Who has just received and has for sale.

A quantity of STONE LIME of an excellent quality.

4 mo. 19.

**TUITION.**

THE subscriber continues to teach the French Language at his residence corner of Prince and Royal streets. Ladies and gentlemen will be waited on at their places of abode at such hours as they may appoint. Terms of tuition may be known by applying to him.

John Frignet.

N. B. The French translated into English the English into French.

April

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 19th instant, a negro man, named TOY, aged about 22 years, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, slender in his form and has a good countenance. The above reward will be given for delivering the said runaway to the subscriber, or committing him to some jail. If taken out of this state an additional compensation will be made.

Bushrod Washington,

Mount Vernon, near Alexandria.

March 28.

epi



# Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27.

## CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

### GOVERNOR.

Gov. Treadwell (Federal)	8698
Mr. Griswold (Federal)	2844
Mr. Spalding (Democrat)	6152
Sattering	118
	17812

Necessary to make a choice 8907—of course the legislature will appoint the governor.

Mr. Snowden,

When we consider the importance of the navigation of the Potomac, to every class of citizens of this town, we cannot fail to be sensible of the value thereof, and that the prevention of injuries to it is of primary consequence. Whoever takes a survey of the present state of the wharves, in which the public have an interest, and of the shut ends which are claimed by the Common Council, will be aware that something is necessary to be done—and that without delay. This hint is thrown out with a view to draw the attention of the Council and the citizens generally, to so important a subject; and I trust that immediate steps will be taken to regulate the building of Piers, and to form general regulations for the preservation of the channel.

A. B.

The notes and correspondence between Mr. Erskine and Mr. Canning, on the subject of his arrangement, have been published in *extenso*, not mutilated by the British ministry. In a despatch, dated April 20, 1809, from Mr. Erskine to Mr. Canning, the former details the course of his conduct under the instructions in the despatch of the 23rd of January, so often quoted and published; and narrates the observations made by Mr. Smith on each of the three conditions contained therein, and his objections to the recognition of them in the arrangement. "Under these circumstances," says Mr. Erskine; "It became my duty to consider whether the spirit of your instruction, would be accomplished by my obtaining an official recognition on the part of this government of the first condition, and an understanding respecting the two others, in conformity with the views of his majesty's government, though not given in a formal manner (for reasons before detailed) or whether it was incumbent on me to forbear from making any proposition, AS I COULD NOT OBTAIN A COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXACT LETTER OF YOUR INSTRUCTIONS." Mr. Erskine then goes on to state the considerations which induced him to make the arrangement he did, and concludes with this apology. "Should his majesty's government consider that I have exceeded the limits of my instructions in the engagement I have made, I am aware no advantages which might be derived from it to Great Britain would justify my conduct."

"I therefore rest MY VINDICATION upon the reasons detailed in the foregoing part of this despatch, for believing that I have adhered to the spirit, and as far as I could, to the letter of my orders; BUT I PLACE MY CHIEF RELIANCE ON THE WELL KNOWN LIBERALITY OF HIS MAJESTY, IN APPRECIATING THE CONDUCT OF HIS SERVANTS."

(N. 2. Gaz.)

The editor of the Aurora, Col. William Duane, suffers, as all men unhappily possessed of such exquisite sensibility must suffer, whenever he contemplates, as he is frequently wont to do, the pains, the pangs, the confinement, the cruelties inflicted, the distresses, miseries, slavery, groans, moans, heart-rending sorrows, agony, griefs, whippings, scourgings and horrors, attendant on the thousands and thousands of Ameri-

can citizens, who are wearing out an insupportable existence in those watery bells the British vessels.

Full many a time and oft has the dolorous Duane retired to the melancholy murmuring stream over which hangs the weeping willow, and passed at dusky eve the long moments, overwhelmed with unutterable sensations of sympathetic sorrow. There has he bewept the afflictions of enslaved Americans till his heart dissolved like butter in the sun, and the tears from their two fountains under his savage shaggy dark shadowy eyebrows, have flooded his bosom of blank bristles and filled all his garments with the saline liquid like a tremendous shower from the black overhanging clouds of summer.

Sweet sensibility, source of all our sighs and of all our delights; fly from the tender susceptibility of despairing Duane, lest his tears drain his body to desiccation, and subsequent indignation inflame it to decomposition.

"Weep no more, woe's shepherd, weep no more;" the secretary of state has disburthened you of ninety-nine hundredths of the ponderous weight of woe under which you have long labored and groaned, & with which you have been tormented and distracted.

By the report of the secretary, it appears that since October, 1807, there have been 462 cases of impressments, that 287 have been discharged: others who never saw the United States, who were born in England, Scotland and Ireland, (and of course British subjects) deserters, taken in privateers fighting the English, who had voluntarily entered the English service, who had fraudulent protections, &c. &c. remain. If not mistaken, (the document not being now before me) from the report of the secretary of state, in November, 1807, it appeared that there were about 800 cases remaining unsettled from the year 1802.—It is probable that there is not now one bona fide native American citizen who has been unjustly impressed and refused to be discharged on application and proof. There may be two or three native citizens that ought to be discharged; for their impressment is not allowed by the British government.

About five months ago Duane said there were five thousand Americans impressed. About six weeks or two months since he suddenly jumped to fifteen thousand. This last declaration has gone the rounds of democratic newspapers. This report of the Secretary has damned his hopes at once, and cut him short in the midway of his intentions. Had he been suffered to proceed, within four months he would have sworn that there were fifty thousand American citizens impressed by the British.

How dost thou feel, Dunn? Hast thou no shame, no compunction? Detected and again detected, art thou never abashed, never? what never? I know thou sometimes art. When told to thy face thou liest, thine eyes appear like his who has been detected in stealing a hen or a pig; for the corners of thy mouth kiss thine ears; thou laughest frightfully; swearest 'tis a good joke; and in two months thou wilt repeat the falsehood.

[Independent American.]

## IN COMMON COUNCIL,

April 24, 1810.

WHEREAS, GEORGE KITZMAN, was, on the 10th instant, fined for a breach of a law of the corporation which prohibits the buying and selling of unclean fish, and it appearing to council by his affidavit, that when he committed the breach, he had no knowledge of said law, and from a certificate, stating him to be a man of fair character—*it is therefore ordered*, That so much of the said fine to which the corporation is entitled be and the same is hereby remitted.

The yeas and nays on the passage of this order were—

YEAS—Messrs. McKenzie, Anderson, Preston, McKnight, Nevitt, Dean, Newton, Rhodes, Heese and Butcher.

NAYS—Messrs. Sutton and Young.

Ordered, That the superintendent of police do proceed to pave Commerce-street 32 feet to the westward of the house of F. Peyton, at the intersection of Commerce and King-street, commencing at the termination of the fifty feet of pavement heretofore ordered by Council: Provided, the proprietors of the property on each side furnish the funds before the work commences.

Ordered, That the assessors do take a census of the inhabitants of the town of Alexandria, keeping a distinct list of the males and females, also of the blacks from the whites and their respective trades or occupations, and that the sum of sixty dollars be allowed them for their services.

Extract from the minutes.

ADAM LYNN, c. c.

## Congress of the United States.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, April 26.

[CONCLUDED.]

[Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.]

The house went through with the amendments to the naval bill and agreed to them. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 26.

Mr. Bacon reported a bill further to amend the act providing for taking the third census of the inhabitants of the U. States.

The report of the committee on the letter of William Lambert, relative to a collection of decisions on questions of order in this house, was read. Mr. Lambert has leave to have access to the journals of the house and the books in the library of Congress, for the purpose of making his compilation.

On motion of Mr. Rhea the house proceeded to consider the amendment of the Senate to the bill relative to the post office establishment. The Senate adhere to its amendment—the house recedes—the bill will therefore pass.

Mr. Morrow reported a bill confirming the decision of the commissioners relative to lands in Kaskaskias. Read twice and ordered to a third reading on Saturday.

Mr. Bibb laid on the table a memorial of the legislature of Georgia, relative to the boundaries between that state and the state of North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the committee of claims were discharged from the consideration of a large bundle of petitions; on which they have not had time to act.

On motion of Mr. Milner, the house came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of making an appropriation by law, to defray the expenses incurred under the authority of this house, by the committee appointed to enquire into the cause or causes of the great mortality of that part of the army of the United States, detached for the defence of New Orleans, and the committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of general James Wilkinson, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

A report was received from the secretary of the treasury in obedience to a call of this house of the 23d instant.

[The report states that Wm. Short has never received any money from the treasury, for out fit or compensation as minister to any foreign court. But that by an account rendered by one of the bankers of the United States at Amsterdam, it appears, that Mr. Short had received about \$3,000 from the fund appropriated to department of foreign relations. This money being under the direction of the department of state, no evidence exists in the treasury department of the authority by which the money was drawn.]

The report was referred to the committee of ways and means, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Randolph the unfinished business of yesterday—the naval bill—was taken up.

Mr. Smith renewed his amendment, which was lost in committee of the whole, to lay up all the armed vessels in ordinary except such as the President may think the service may require, to reduce the seamen and marine corps to the establishment provided in the act of the 21st of April, 1806.

Mr. Randolph moved to amend the amendment so as to reduce the officers and men of the navy to the number to which they were reduced in the year 1801. The question on this amendment was taken by yeas and nays, and lost—Yeas 36, nays 67.

## SHIP



## NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ENTERED,

Schr. John, Norris, Norfolk, sugar, to N. Keene.

CLEARED,

Brig Gerge Washington, Sheldon, Providence, by the master.

Schr. Mary, Tyler, Boston, by John G. Ladd.

Printing in all its branches, neatly executed at this office.

## LOST.

On the evening of the 24th instant, between Prince and Cameron streets.

Part of a Gold Watch Chain, with a Seal and Key.

Any person having found them may hear of the owner, by applying

To the Printer.

April 27.

## Russia and Ravens DUCK.

One Hundred Bolls.

First quality Russia and Ravens Duck.

ALSO,

50 boxes fresh LEMONS,

10 bags Pimento,

(2000 bushels of Salt,

2 pipes old Port Wine of a very superior quality—For sale by

John G. Ladd.

April 27.

## TO RENT.

A convenient STORE & DWELLING on Fairfax street,

lately occupied by Hawkins and Alden. Apply to

Jacob Butts.

April 27.

## Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Dr. Henry Rose, late of Fairfax county, are requested to present them properly authenticated to Robert L. Taylor, at Alexandria, or to the subscriber at Westmoreland county—and those indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

## TO LET.

The farm lately occupied by Dr. Rose, application to be made to H. M. Moss.

Alex. F. Rose, Exr. of Henry Rose.

April 27.

## Public Sale.

On THURSDAY, the 10th of May, at 12 o'clock, by virtue of a deed of trust from William Hartshorne to the subscribers, they will proceed to sell, on a credit of 6 and 12 months the wharf known by the name of Kirk's wharf.

A Lease of said Wharf with the Buildings thereon, for the term of three years and four months from the first of May, 1810, subject to an annual rent of five hundred dollars, payable quarterly yearly, the purchaser to have the privilege of removing the several buildings at the expiration of the lease on the first of September, 1813.

At the same time and place will be sold,

A Lease of the frame Warehouse, on Hooe's wharf, for the term of one year and five and a half months, and subject to an annual rent of one hundred and fifty dollars, with the privilege of removing the buildings at the expiration of the lease, and also the privilege of the wharf and dock—AND FURTHER,

The fee-simple Estate in a square of ground situate on Duke street, and bounded by Fayette, Payne and Wolfe lanes, subject to an annuity of three hundred dollars, to Sarah Hartshorne & Rachael Hartshorne, during their natural lives, and to the longest liver of them, payable yearly and every year, on the first day of October in each year. On this square is a frame dwelling now in the tenure of Charles L. Nevitt.

John Roberts.

Thomas Vowell.

April 27.

## PUBLIC SALE.

IN compliance with a deed of trust to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a sum of money, will be exposed to sale of their respective premises, for ready money, on Wednesday the 23d day of May next, a piece of GROUND lying on the east side of Washington street and to the northward of Cameron street, extending on Washington street 30 feet and running back 37 feet. Also, one other piece of GROUND adjoining thereto, extending on Washington street 15 feet to a ten foot alley, and running back also 37 feet. On these pieces of ground is erected a small frame dwelling house.

James Keith.

April 24.

Just Published and for Sale

At the Book-Stores of Robert Gray, James Kennedy, sen. and Cotton & Stewart, and at the office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,

—(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS)—

A N

## ORATION

ON

THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON: DELIVERED BEFORE THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF ALEXANDRIA,

BY

ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, ESQ.

ONE OF ITS MEMBERS.

ON THE

22d FEBRUARY, 1810.

AND PUBLISHED BY THE ORDER.



## LINDINE MEDICINES

LEWIS LATH RICHARD LEE, JR. OF N. YORK,  
As prepared from the original recipes in  
possession of the subscriber, his widow, by  
whom they are prepared and without whose  
signature none are genuine.  
*Obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthma,*  
*Obstinate Coughs, &c.*

Are immediately relieved and speedily cured by the use of

### HAMILTON'S ELIXIR FOR COUGHS.

DEAR bought experience has taught thousands that oily and heated medicines, joined with strong opiates or sleepy drugs, repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms: that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects. A single trial will prove, that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration—that it dislodges and evacuates the tough viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines, which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the whooping cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

### Selected Recommendations.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of Hamilton's elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation.—Add to these a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength & flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice and always found it to do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it & was soon strong to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir.

George Benner, jun.  
no. 11. Budd street, Philadelphia.  
Mrs. H. Lee, New York.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir, of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a very severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakness, sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper. He has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints; and desires to give his public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

### Itch Cured.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment. The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease, against the infection of which no person is safe, that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellence of this infallible remedy for the itch, above every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

Dr. Hamilton's Grand Restorative.  
Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated glowers, venereal infections, indigestion

in various parts of the system, the immoderate use of food, frequent intoxication, or any destructive intemperance, the unskillful or frequent use of mercury, the disease peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad layings, &c.

### HAMILTON'S CELEBRATED WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Among the symptoms attending Worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and corrupt gums—itching in the nose, and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes a privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious—purging with slimy and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thigh, with fowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and swelled.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

### Hahn's true and Genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns; speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

Genuine Persian Lotion,  
The Restorative Powder—for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,  
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swellings, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops,  
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir,  
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

Sold only by James Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King Street, Alexandria, who has long been sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations.

Hannah Lee,  
New York, 25th Feb.

Just received by JAMES KENNEDY, sen. Bookseller, King street,  
The Life of Thomas Paine, by James Cheetham.

Walsin's Letters on the Genius and Disposition of the French government.  
Tales of Fashionable Life, by Miss Edgeworth.

The Parent's Assistant, or Tales for Children, by ditto.

Don Sebastian, or the house of Braganza an historical Romance, by Miss Porter.

William Tell, or Switzerland delivered, an historical tale, by the celebrated Florian.

The life of Petrarch, by Mrs. Dobson.

The Yankee in London.

The works of Mrs. Chapene.

Cowper's poems and task, a beautiful miniature edition, elegant.

Scott's Marmion, do. do.

Junius's Letters, do. do.

Mrs. Bryan's conversations on chymistry.

Berthollet's researches into the laws of chymical affinity.

The London dissector, or system of dissection practised in the hospitals and lecture rooms of the metropolis.

March 22.

### FOR SALE,

coA valuable new MERCHANT MILL, in complete repair, with two pair of French strrs for wheat and one pair of Allegany stones for corn. There is machinery of every description for conveying the wheat from the waggon and from the packing with a very small portion of manual labor. It may be tended with less than half the labor in common mills. It is situated on the main turnpike road leading from Ashby's Gap to Alexandria, on a good stream of water as any in the parts. It is capable of making 30 barrels of flour every twenty four hours;—It is also expected the new paved road will come directly by it, which will make the carriage of flour to Alexandria short, cheap and easy.

Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make immediate application, as possession will be given the first of July. It is presumed that any person wishing to purchase would want to see the premises, where the terms will be made known by

Joseph Hatcher,

OR

Samuel Hatcher,

Near Leesburg.

April 17.

## ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, has lately received for sale,

Guthrie's geographical, historical and commercial Grammar, 3 vols. octavo, five dollars 30 cents.

Mrs. Warren's history of the American Revolution, 3 volumes, octavo, seven dollars fifty cents.

Russell's Ancient Europe, 2 volumes, octavo, call, six dollars.

Dino, Modern Ditto, 5 volumes, sheep, fourteen dollars.

The Plays of William Shakespeare, with the corrections and illustrations of various commentators: to which are added, notes by Samuel Johnson and George Steplens: revised and augmented by Isaac Reed, Esq. with a glossarial index, 17 volumes, call, thirty four dollars.

The Works of the Reverend Jonathan Edwards, minister of the gospel in Northampton, Massachusetts, and afterwards president of the college in New Jersey, 8 volumes, eighteen dollars.

Plowden's History of Ireland, 5 volumes fifteen dollars.

Smollet's History of England, 4 volumes, ten dollars.

The geographical, natural and civil history of Chili, 2 volumes, octavo: five dollars.

The Annual Register, volume 3d, three dollars twenty five cents.

Tucker's Blackstone, 5 volumes, twenty-five dollars.

Bosanquet and Pullie's Reports, volume 5, new lives, five dollars.

Cruise's Digest of the Laws of England, respecting real property, 5 volumes, twenty-five dollars.

Burrows's Reports, 5 volumes, twenty ds.

Winterbotham's America, 4 volumes, call, fifteen dollars.

East's Reports, volume 9th, five dollars.

Cranch's Reports, volume 4th, five dollars.

Johnson's Reports, 3 volumes, eighteen dollars.

Dallas's Reports, 4 volumes, twenty dollars.

Revised Code, Virginia laws, 2 volumes, fourteen dollars.

Parents' Assistant, by Miss Edgeworth, 3 volumes, two dollars fifty cents.

Tales of Fashionable Life, by ditto, 2 volumes, two dollars fifty cents.

Dr. Recy's Cyclopaedia, volume 12th, part first. Subscribers will please send for their copies.

Bell's Surgery, 4 volumes, fourteen dollars.

Clarkson's Portratum of Quakerism, 3 volumes, 4 volumes, ten dollars.

Chopral's Chemistry, by Woodhouse, 2 volumes, four dollars seventy five cents.

Lavoisier's Chemistry, three dollars fifty cents.

Lewis's Materia Medica, two volumes, four dollars fifty cents.

Wilson on febrile diseases, 2 volumes, six dollars.

Willick's Lecture on Diet and Regime, London edition, three dollars seventy five cents.

Hunter on the blood, 2 volumes, 4 dollars.

Beauties of Nature and Art, 14 volumes, bound, seventeen dollars fifty cents.

Motherby's Medical Dictionary, London edition, call, twenty two dollars.

Burkit's exposition of the New Testament, eight dollars twenty five cents.

Two elegant patent London made Piano Fortes, with additional keys to C and F; call, two hundred and twenty dollars.

A few violins of a superior quality, violin cases, strings, bridges, screws and bows, clarified rosin clarinets, hautboys, German flutes, fifes, drums and trumpets, two elegant ebony French flagelots, and instruction for flagelot, fife, flutes and violin, &c.

Writing and letter paper, drawing and log paper, quills, wafers, inkpowder, Walker's best for records, ink stands, sand boxes, slates, pencils, &c. &c.

April 12.

### TO LET,

A convenient TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE on Princess street, between Washington and Columbus streets, in a very healthy part of the town.

Apply to

John F. Smith.

April 18.

### NOTICE.

THE Treasurer having made the calculations of interest due the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, agreeable to a resolution made at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 4th December, 1809, whereby it appears that the amount of interest is 13,974 dollars, and that the nett amount of tolls to the first of January, 1810, is 11,360 dollars.—It is therefore Resolved, that the sum of eighty cents in each dollar of interest as aforesaid, be paid in stock, to the Stockholders or their legal representatives agreeable to the said resolution.

Jonah Thompson, Tr.

Little River Turnpike Company, 21av37

April 20.

## A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, and for Sale by  
COTTOM & STEWART,  
Price 1 Dollar,  
GLENCARN;

### THE DISAPPOINTMENTS OF YOUTH, A NOVEL.

By GEORGE WATTESTON, Esq.  
OF WASHINGTON CITY,  
Author of the Lawyer and Child of Feeling.

The celebrity of this author's "LAWYER," and "CHILD OF FEELING" in duced the publishers to engage in this work, and without detracting from the merits of the former, feel themselves justified in stating that his GLENCARN is superior to either. It is submitted without further recommendation, with a wish, that the American reviewers may give further encouragement to this young gentleman's endeavors to entertain instruct and moralize his fellow citizens, in a way seemingly well calculated to attract their attention.  
Feb. 6.

### GRAND LOTTERY, Three Prizes of 25,000 Dolls. each. STATE OF NEW-YORK, Union College Lottery, No. I. MANAGERS.

William W. Gilbert, Baac Dennison, Benjamin Dewitt, AND George Merchant, Stephen Thorne. S C H E M E.

Prizes of	\$25,000	\$75,000
3	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
4	250 Tickets each, 7,000	7,000
2	2,000	4,000
5	1,000	5,000
28	500	14,000
30	200	6,000
50	100	5,000
100	50	5,000
200	20	4,000
10,300	10	105,000
10,924 Prizes,		245,000
24,076 Blanks,		
35,000 Tickets, at 7 dollars, is		245,000

Less than 2 1-4 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.  
1st drawn No. 10th day of drawing, entitled to \$1,000.

1st do. 15th do. 250 Tickets from No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive.

1st do. 20th do. 250 do from No. 251 to 500, inclusive.

1st do. 25th do. 500 do from No. 25,001 to 22,250, inclusive.

1st do. 30th do. 250 do from No. 22,251 to 22,500, inclusive.

1st do. 35th do. Cash, 25,000 dolls.

1st do. 40th do. 1000

1st do. 45th do. 25,000

First 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to a Ten Dollar prize each.

The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until finished.

TICKETS for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery during the drawing, free of expence. Prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery, and the difference paid in cash. Cash will also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn, at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.

Should the first number, on the 15th day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then, in that case, the next drawn number (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets, with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 15th day of drawing; and in the like manner with tickets for the 20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so that a person with one ticket may draw One Thousand Tickets! Question—How? Answer—Suppose No. 11,175, is the property of A. the first drawn number on the 15th day of drawing, which will entitle A to the numbers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 20th day of drawing, may be No. 175, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500. The first drawn number, on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,250 to 22,500—Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

Printing in all its branches, neatly executed at this office.